AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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WHOLE NO. 1212 | WILLIAM GREEN, President | WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1934 | FRANK MORRISON, Secretary | VOL. 24, NO. 27

WE DO OUR PART

In law, there are no slaves; in fact, there are many.—Henri-Frederic Amiel.

Broad Social Welfare Program Is Planned for Next Congress

Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, Reveals President's Four-Point Plan Which Is Expected To Have Far-Reaching Effect on America of the Future.

Washington.—President Roosevelt is expected to place before the next session of Congress a four-point social welfare program likely to have far-reaching effect on the people of the United States of the future, according to Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator.

Decentralization of industry, with a gradual spread of manufacturing to all communities, appears to be the basis of the plan, in which officials of the Administration are reported to be in accord.

Broad Scope

According to Mr. Hopkins, the four points might be enumerated as follows:

1—Enactment of unemployment insurance legislation.

2—Payment of benefits and pensions to the aged and those physically unable to work.

3—Continuation and a readjustment of public works construction to meet the needs of the people.

4—Decentralization of industry.

The fourth point in the program—redistribution of industry—was believed by Mr. Hopkins to be an economic consequence of, rather than a part of, the general trend of business, but could be speeded up to some extent by a "little encouragement" from Federal Government.

The legislation to carry out the program is expected to be offered at the outset of the next session of Congress, the first step being that of establishing a system of unemployment insurance to be contributed to by industry and labor. Continuance of public works construction on a permanent basis, but made flexible enough to meet changing conditions, would then follow.

Public Works Still Needed

He said that public works construction programs "will be here for a long time" and must be continued whether financed by the Federal or State governments.

"But," he added, "public works must be integrated with the needs of the people. I can see a plan that will meet the requirements of a million people at one time and two million at another time."

Mr. Hopkins said that a plan of unemployment insurance would have to be enacted to carry out the program and added that the chances are 20 to 1 that it would be put into legislation.

Under the insurance plan, he said, outright pensions will have to be paid to those who are physically unable to work.

Unemployment insurance legislation has been under consideration in Congress for the past several years and provides that the fund built up by the session which would permit employers to deduct from their taxes amounts contributed pursuant to unemployment insurance laws had the support of President Roosevelt, the measure was lost in the legislative jam at the close of the session.

New Law Fixes Rules for Electing Railway Employes Collective Bargaining Agents

Washington.—The Railway Labor Act passed by the recent Congress prescribes a secret ballot, taken under the direction of the Board of Mediation, to determine who shall represent the railway employes in labor disputes when there is disagreement among the employes themselves on this question. The text of the provision of the law governing such cases follows:

"No carrier shall refuse to deal with the representatives of such employes designated and authorized in accordance with the requirements of this Act, it shall be the duty of the Mediation Board, upon request of either party to the dispute, to investigate such dispute and to certify to both parties, in writing, within 30 days after the receipt of the invocation of its services, the name or names of the individual or organization that have been designated and authorized to represent the employes involved in the dispute, and certify the same to the carrier.

"Upon receipt of such certification the carrier shall treat with the representatives so certified as the representative of the craft or class for the purposes of this Act.

Interference by R. R. Officials Banned

"In such an investigation, the Mediation Board shall be authorized to take a secret ballot of the employes involved, or to utilize any other appropriate method of ascertaining the names of their designated and authorized representatives in such manner as shall insure the choice of representatives by the employes without interference, influence, or coercion exercised by the carrier.

"In the conduct of any election for the purposes herein indicated the board shall designate who may participate in the election and establish the rules to govern the election, or may appoint a committee of three persons to so govern, after hearing shall within 10 days designate the employes who may participate in the election.

"The board shall have access to and the power to make copies of the books and records of the carriers to obtain and utilize such information as may be deemed necessary by it to carry out the purposes and provisions of this paragraph."

$74,000 Fine Faces Garage Concern Found Guilty of Violating NRA Code

Paid Employes $9 Per Week Instead of $15 Code Minimum and Worked Them 88 Hours Against the Code 54 Minimum..

Philadelphia, Pa.—A Federal jury here convicted Harry Sley and the Sley System of Garages, Inc., of which he is the head, of violating the wages and hours section of the NRA code covering the industry and piled up possible fines totalling $74,000.

The verdict was the result of the first criminal prosecution here under the National Industrial Recovery Act and is expected to open the way for a drive against NRA violators.

The case was also important because it brought the first ruling on the constitutionality of recovery legislation in this district, Judge George A. Welsh found the emergency laws "constitutionally sound."

Evidence that Sley, in the face of code requirements of $15 minimum salary and a 54-hour maximum work week, paid his employes as low as $9 and forced them to work up to 88 hours, went uncontradicted at the trial.

A jury of nine men and three women was closeted for more than two hours before deciding the chief point in dispute—that Sley was responsible for the code violations even though he did not sign the code.

Sley was convicted of 74 specific violations, each count carrying a maximum fine of $500. Under the law he could be fined the full $37,000 and the corporation a like amount.

Elwood Kieser, chairman of the Code Administration Agency for Philadelphia county, which instigated the prosecution, related how Sley "in a flowery patriotic speech" had implored and urged the members of the Central City Garagemen's Association, of which he was elected president, to support the President and sign his re-employment agreement.

"They all signed," said Kieser, "but Sley didn't, and it put him in a good competitive position because the other members were under obligation to follow the President's plan and Sley wasn't."

Sley declared the prosecution was unconstitutional. On the point Judge Welsh in his charge to the jury, said, in part:

"This court holds that the law (NRA) is constitutionally sound. The court holds that the power used by Congress was reasonably exercised."

"The witnesses were not contradicted in their testimony concerning wages, long hours and the posting of code regulations.

"Reference has been made concerning the President of the United States. The President or his policies are not on trial here. They stand their tests in the halls of Congress.

"You are to judge whether the Congress was to sit supinely by and watch the country drift into industrial chaos or whether they should act with the powers vested in them in the greatest crisis since the birth of the Nation."

SAYS DRESS CODE PERMITS CHISELING

Divided Jurisdiction Is Called "Silly" by Attorney at Washington Hearing

Washington.—The divided jurisdiction provided by codes covering the manufacture of women's dresses was referred to as "silly" by John M. Keating, counsel for the Dress Code Authority, at a hearing here.

The code authority is seeking enforcement of its code of fair competition so as to prevent alleged chiseling. Lower prices and a smaller market for the cotton fabrics used will result from a continuance of the present situation, it is claimed.

"Style Show" as Proof

A style show was also held during the hearings before NRA officials in an effort to prove that products of manufacturers operating under the cotton garment code and those under the dress code are similar in character that the consuming public was unable to tell the difference between so-called house dresses and dresses for street wear.

"At the present time," Mr. Keating declared, "the term house dress is entirely a misnomer."

He submitted a long list of names of stores which, he said, do not carry what is commonly known as house dresses yet they purchase dresses from manufacturers who operate under the cotton garment code. He also charged that the cotton garment code authority had given labels to about 250 firms who have not been classified by Godfrey Block as coming under the garment code. Mr. Block was appointed classifier for the industry by Hugh S. Johnson shortly after the codes went into effect.

Mr. Keating also challenged a statement of a previous witness that the cotton garment industry could be distinguished from the dress manufacturing industry by the number of women workers in the shops.

"Why you can go into any factory of the two divisions of the industry," he said, "and at least 90 per cent of the workers are women. I defy anyone to distinguish between a garment manufacturer and a dress manufacturer by the number of women workers."

Denying that the dress code works a hardship on small manufacturers, the witness declared: "We have dress manufacturers under the dress code operating outside of the metropolitan areas and not one has had to discontinue operations because of the code.

Calls Code Elastic

"The dress code is elastic enough to give sufficient leeway to meet certain conditions," he continued. "We have placed the industry over the country on a high standard of competition despite the mammoth problem that confronted us when we began."

STEEL LABOR BOARD SURVEYS DISPUTES

Washington.—The National Steel Labor Relations Board created by President Roosevelt perfected its preliminary organization and began to study the labor controversy which recently threatened a nation-wide strike of the steel workers.

Chief Justice Walter P. Stacy of North Carolina, a member of the board, announced no definite plan of approach to the questions in dispute.

The other members at the conference were Rear Admiral Henry Wiley, retired, and James Mullenbach. Secretary Perkins, Solicitor Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr. of the Labor Department, and James F. Dewey, conciliator of the department, were present part of the time.

Judge Stacy said the board would devote some time to acquiring familiarity with the steel situation.

He was asked whether an early election for steel workers might be called, but declined to say anything except that "we are just beginning to try to find what it is all about."

The board probably will be in session for several weeks, calling first one side and then another.

Secretary Perkins received the following telegram from Michael F. Tighe, president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, their friends and the public in general we desire to express to you our gratification, appreciation and sincere thanks for the splendid service rendered and assistance given in securing the Board of Industrial Relations."

TEACHERS FEDERATION CONDEMNS SALES TAX

Political Action Urged to Remove Schools from "Spoils System"

Chicago, Ill.—The American Federation of Teachers conventions here condemned the sales tax as "unsound, inequitable and regressive" and demanded its abandonment, recommending that reliance be placed upon income and inheritance taxes. The removal of tax exemptions from all securities and income was also urged.

"We are quite willing to surrender our tax exemption on the bonds and other citizens of the Nation, as a means to overcome the anti-social feature of our tax laws," the teachers, who are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, said.

The convention declared the sales tax violates the principle of ability to pay and claimed that it is "unjust and fair share of the workers' earnings, especially in the realm of food and clothing.

Political Action Urged

Miss Selma M. Borchardt of Washington, legislative representative of the Teachers' Federation, declared the public schools are a "vicious part of the spoils system" and that teachers should get into politics to take the schools out of politics.

"Tenure, adequate pay, pensions can be secured only by articulate political effort of the teachers, exercising their rights and assuming their duties as citizens," she said.

"Congress has given more to asphalt roads than to the roads of childhood because asphalt roads can maintain a better lobby than the children can."

CANADIAN STRIKES BLAMED ON REDS

Workers Unity League, Associated with Communist Internationale, Pulls Men from Copper and Gold Mines.

Ottawa, Ont.—The Workers Unity League of Canada, until recently affiliated and said to be controlled from the Communist Internationale, claims to have called 172 strikes in Canada and many this year.

Many of the strike "calls" were impotent, however, the Canadian Department of Labor announces that there were not that greatly exceeded labor disputes in all Canada last year.

Two Recent Strikes

The league called strikes at the Flin Flon and Noranda Mines on June 12. Recognition of the union and 10 to 15 per cent wage increases were demanded. The strike at Flin Flon has been conducted without disorder and a Canadian Mounted Police detachment sent there has not had to intervene. But the mining company threatened to *close down permanently* if the 1,500 miners stayed out much longer.

At the Noranda Mines 12 of the 350 who walked out were arrested and fined. Another group of 25 were taken to Ville Marie for trial.

The company stated that the strikers had been replaced and production at the mines are again running at full capacity.

Some of the strikers at Flin Flon have lately broken away from the Communist league and organized an anti-Communist league.

$4,000,000 MONTHLY WAGE BOOST WON BY RAILROAD MEN

Cleveland, Ohio. — Over $4,000,000 monthly increase in wages for railway employes throughout the United States became effective July 1.

The increase in pay, affecting 1,026,000 men employed on the nation's carriers in every capacity except executive, constitutes a 5½ per cent salary restoration provided for in an agreement reached between labor and management on April 24.

Next January 1 the railroaders will receive another 2½ per cent, and on April 1, 1935, the remaining 5 per cent of the original 10 per cent pay cut of two years ago will be restored.

HARRIMAN MILL OWNERS CONDEMNED BY JOHNSON

Washington.—Blame for the labor disputes whirling around the Harriman Hosiery Mills, and the closing of the mills by the company officials was thrown squarely on the shoulders of the mill owners by General Hugh S. Johnson, Recovery Administrator, in a telegram to the Mayor of Harriman. The telegram reads:

"The company has tentatively agreed on all other points. Added acceptance of these two points will restore the Blue Eagle immediately and place NRA aggressively behind the company in an attempt to build back its payroll to a point where the people of your town will enjoy the benefits of their American citizenship."

TEXTILE WORKERS IN SOUTHERN STATES GET WAGE SENTIMENT

Greenville, S. C.—A conference of Southern organizers for the United Textile Workers held here sought to ascertain the sentiment of operatives as to wages, hours, machine load and unionization," according to Vice President Frank J. Gorman.

The conference attended by 25 U. T. W. organizers and American Federation of Labor leaders from the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Virginia, was called for a discussion of labor problems and the agreement between industry and labor reached in Washington after the withdrawal of the general strike order June 2.

Gorman said meetings of State federations of textile workers would be held in the near future. Local unions would then take a strike vote on the report on wages by the division of research and planning and if the report is not satisfactory to workers, a special convention of U. T. W. will be called within a month. No strike will be ordered before the special convention, which it is said will be empowered to vote for workers themselves have voted their desires, Gorman said.

The cattle label leader stated that while violations of Section 7-A of the NRA code have been general in all the States, there has been more so in Alabama than in any other State.

"Unfair these discrimination cease and discharged union members are reinstated, it will be hard for our organizers to hold our membership together and prevent them from striking," he said.

MILK AT 8 CENTS BOOSTS N. Y. SALES

City Selling at Low Price Brings Extensive Use of Valuable Article of Food

Miss Selma M. Borchardt of Washington, legislative representative of the Teachers' Federation, declared the public schools are a "vicious part of the spoils system" and that teachers should get into politics to take the schools out of politics.

"Tenure, adequate pay, pensions can be secured only by articulate political effort of the teachers, exercising their rights and assuming their duties as citizens," she said.

"Congress has given more to asphalt roads than to the roads of childhood because asphalt roads can maintain a better lobby than the children can."

New York.—The city of New York is selling milk to consumers at 8 cents a quart, with the result that milk consumption here has increased sensationally, which is held to prove that the people want this valuable article of food and will buy it in quantity when it is priced right. Sixty-eight distributing stations are now in operation throughout Greater New York.

Mayor La Guardia, announcing figures for one average day, stated that 37,642 quarts of milk were available for distribution and that 26,694 quarts had been sold to 15,000 families. All three figures set a new high record for milk sales. Fifty-four of the milk depots are baby health stations and 14 are welfare stations.

To Advertise

Charles H. Baldwin, State Commissioner of Markets and Agriculture, announced from Albany that newspaper advertising would be used in an effort to use the surplus in milk and cream. Funds for a $500,000 promotion campaign will be raised from milk producers and distributers through a tax of 1 cent on every 47 quarts of milk they handle.

HOSIERY CODE AUTHORITY RECOMMENDS WAGE BOOSTS

New York.—A two-day conference here by the Hosiery Code Authority resulted in recommendations for increases in certain minimum wage rates, reduction of work shifts from 40 to 35 hours per week and an early complete abolition of factories for two weeks to curtail production.

The authority also urged control over new machinery, investigation into the open-price provisions of other codes and a study of possible limitation of the number of machines assigned to operators in men's half hose and women's seamless hosiery.

Railway Pension $90,000,000 Fund Will Retire 100,000 Employes the First Year

Cleveland, Ohio.—The last step in perfecting a nation-wide pension system for millions of railway employes was taken on June 30, when President Roosevelt officially signed the railroad legislation on this subject enacted in the recent session of Congress.

In outlining on the law, Alexander F. Whitney of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, who, retired as chairman of the Railway Labor Executives Association, said:

"Railroad men feel that they have obtained two very wonderful concessions in the wage reparation and the pension legislation. The first increases our purchasing power by $4,000,000 a month, and on the basis of May payrolls, will mean an increase of $16,000,000 monthly by next April.

"The pension law, which becomes effective in 90 days, will permit the retirement of 100,000 men this year alone. Not only will this take care of the men who have broken down in railroad service, but it will help the unemployment problem by elevating the young men who will take the places vacated by them."

The pensions legislation provides for deduction of 2½ per cent from workers' salaries and 4 per cent from carriers' payrolls to set up a fund which is expected to consist of at least $90,000,000 a year.

The fund will be administered by a three-man commission to be appointed by the President. One commissioner will be selected from railroad labor, one from management and the third will represent the public.

Men will be eligible for retirement upon reaching the age of 65, carrying 30 of 40 years' service with a carrier, or for disability. The amount of their pension will depend upon their previous earnings, but is not to exceed $120 a month or more than two-thirds of their average salary.

Mr. Whitney explained that many of the carriers have had retirement pension systems of their own, but the new legislation creates a universal method taking in all carriers.

KIDNAPPING OF HELD IS HIT BY UNION MEN

Company Blamed for Abduction of Labor Leader—Granting of Right to Organize Would Settle Dispute.

Harriman, Tenn.—Union labor leaders here charged executives of the Harriman Hosiery Mills with being responsible for the kidnapping of Fred G. Heid, vice president of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, in connection with the closing of the factory when shorn of its Blue Eagle.

Mill workers generally knew, it is claimed, that a telegram sent to General Hugh S. Johnson, Recovery Administrator, said the kidnapping was to take place, and that the "mob" went directly from the mill to the train.

Previously labor leaders had declared at least two mill foremen were in the crowd that forcibly removed Heid from a train and escorted him out of town.

Meanwhile Heid, who arrived in Chattanooga safely after his experience, was planning to return to Kingston, the county seat of Roane county, to "get the grand jury about his abduction."

Labor leaders said Heid would come back in the morning, if he was afforded protection, and appealed to Governor Hill Blair personally.

The labor telegram to General Johnson denied the mill's contention that it was forced to operate because of the withdrawal of its Blue Eagle and said "the cause of closing the mill, not the NRA, is that the mill would grant to workers the right to organize and bargain collectively with their employers as the mills who struck last October after charging discrimination," according to Vice President Frank J. Gorman.

The conference attended by 25 U. T. W. organizers and American Federation of Labor leaders from the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Virginia, was called for a discussion of labor problems and the agreement between industry and labor reached in Washington after the withdrawal of the general strike order June 2.

Gorman said meetings of State federations of textile workers would be held in the near future. Local unions would then take a strike vote on the report on wages by the division of research and planning and if the report is not satisfactory to workers, a special convention of U. T. W. will be called within a month. No strike will be ordered before the special convention, which it is said will be empowered to vote for workers themselves have voted their desires, Gorman said.

The cattle label leader stated that while violations of Section 7-A of the NRA code have been general in all the States, there has been more so in Alabama than in any other State.

"Unfair these discrimination cease and discharged union members are reinstated, it will be hard for our organizers to hold our membership together and prevent them from striking," he said.

COTTON MILLS LOCK-OUT BEING PROBED BY BOARD

Gastonia, N. C.—The Cotton Textile National Industrial Relations Board is reported as investigating the alleged lockout of about 200 workers at the Clara Mill here.

Complaints were filed formally by workers several days ago and E. G. Smith, representative of the board, has already held conferences regarding the matter.

Low Wages and "Stretch-out"

The complaints charge that dyers and bleachers at the mill are paid only $13 a week, that the code stipulates $13, and that all hands, regardless of the number of years of service or experience, are paid a minimum and wage followed under the code.

Mr. Fitzsimmons promised the workers that their grievances would be acted on as quickly as possible by the board.

In the meantime the mill says that workers are earning a livelihood on FERA jobs or through other temporary measures.

Goldberg Bros. operators of the Clara, have made several attempts to induce the operatives to return to work, but, according to the workers, have made no satisfactory settlement.

The operatives charge they were locked out of the mill two weeks ago because some of the workers in one section hands refused to put into effect what they term the impossible and inhuman stretch-out order.

$10,000,000 INSURANCE SWINDLE BRINGS ARRESTS

Los Angeles, Calif.—Following indictments by a secret Federal grand jury, nine counts in a $10,000,000 insurance swindle, United States marshals have arrested nine men, connected with the National Security Life Insurance Co., with home offices in Beverly Hills.

Those under arrest are: A. L. Rose, president; D. D. Rose, Sidney G. Rose; M. Rosenthal, vice president; D. S. Kemp, secretary-manager; H. B. Abrams, secretary; B. Katz, cashier; A. D. Krieger, legal adviser, and Dr. George H. Lew, medical director, all officials of the National Security Life Association, with home offices in Beverly Hills.

According to post office inspectors, the accused came to Los Angeles early in 1931 and started business under various names, including United States Life Insurance Co., Pacific Coast Association, Sterling Underwriters, Inc., Sterling Penny-a-Day, Ltd., Sterling Policyholders' Service and Alliance Association, Guaranty Union Life Insurance Co., and the Industrial Benefit Association. Literature of the association stated the company had $10,000,000 insurance in force.

Government investigators alleged that in no time had the company or its subsidiaries more than $10,000,000 insurance in force. Charges also were made that the company failed to pay the claims of policyholders. Bond was set at $10,000 for each defendant.

LAMPORT ON LABOR BOARD

New York. — President Roosevelt named Samuel C. Lamport, head of the Lamport Manufacturing Co., as a member of the Regional Labor Board. Notification was sent through Senator Robert F. Wagner, chairman of the National Labor Board.

Roosevelt Appoints "Impartial" Board to Settle Labor Disputes

Garrison, Millis and Smith Make Up Organization Which Will Handle All Questions Concerning the Workers Arising Under The National Recovery Act.

Washington. — President Roosevelt, acting under authority granted him by Congress to settle labor controversies throughout the United States, named an "impartial" board of three to investigate and mediate disputes during the remainder of the statutory life of the NRA.

By an executive order issued at the White House Mr. Roosevelt took this essential function out of the hands of the NRA and General Johnson, transferred it entirely to the new board, working in conjunction with the Labor Department, and decreed the end of the present National Labor Board on July 9.

The President designated the new agency the National Labor Relations Board and its membership he named Lloyd Garrison, dean of the Wisconsin Law School, chairman; Harry Alvin Millis, head of the Department of Economics at the University of Chicago, and Edwin Smith, present NRA labor compliance officer for Massachusetts. The board members are to receive salaries of $10,000 a year each and must devote all their time to its work.

In a statement accompanying the executive order, President Roosevelt said that his new move "establishes again a tribunal machinery with which the National Recovery Act will deal with labor relations, and particularly with difficulties arising in connection with collective bargaining, labor elections and labor representations."

As expressed by the President, his order creates in connection with the Department of Labor, but not subject to the judicial supervision of the Secretary of Labor," a board with power to investigate, hold labor elections, hear complaints of organized employes and act as a voluntary arbiter.

The President's Statement

The President's statement follows:

"The Executive order that I have just issued carries out the mandate of the Joint Congressional Resolution No. 44, Seventy-third Congress, approved June 19, 1934. It establishes upon a firm statutory basis the additional machinery by which the United States Government will deal with labor disputes and particularly with difficulties arising in connection with collective bargaining, labor elections and labor representation.

"For many weeks but particularly during the last 10 days, officials of the Department of Labor, the National Recovery Administration and the National Labor Board have been in conference with me and with each other on this matter. We have been seeking an effective to find an agency or agencies suitable for the disposition of these difficulties, and after making such a selection to make clear to the public that the machinery which we have set up can be utilized in the interest of maintaining orderly industrial relations and the rights of employers, employes, and the general public, and enforcing the statutes and other provisions of law that relate to collective bargaining and similar labor relations.

Not Supervised by Secretary of Labor

"The Executive order creates in connection with the Department of Labor, but not subject to the judicial supervision of the Secretary of Labor, a National Labor Relations Board composed of three impartial persons, each of whom will receive a salary of $10,000 a year. This board is given the power to make investigations, to hold labor elections, to hear cases of discharge of employes and to act as voluntary arbitrator.

Regional Labor Boards

"In addition, the board is authorized to recommend to the President that in such cases as they deem it desirable, existing labor boards such as the industrial boards already created in the cotton textile industry or the petroleum industry, and such as the various regional labor boards, be re-established under the authority of the joint resolution just passed by Congress and approved by me on June 19, 1934; and also to recommend that additional boards of a similar character should be newly created.

"Whenever any regional, industrial or special board is established or created under the authority of the joint resolution it will report for administrative purposes to the National Labor Relations Board, but the decisions of the regional, industrial or special boards will be subject to review by the National Board only where it is clear that such review will serve the public interest. Furthermore, the board can utilize and refer cases to suitable State or local tribunals.

National Labor Board Abolished

"The existing National Labor Board is by this Executive order abolished, effective July 9, 1934, but the new National Labor Relations Board will have the benefit of the experience gained by the old board and of such of the subordinate regional labor boards as it may deem necessary. The new board will have the advantages of the experience of both old boards.

"And I cannot let this opportunity pass without expressing publicly to the chairman and members of the board my personal appreciation as well as the appreciation of the country for their unselfish and effective services during the difficult days of this last year.

Reports Made to Secretary of Labor

"One of the most important features of the new arrangement is that the National Labor Relations Board and all subordinate boards will make regular reports through the Secretary of Labor to the President. The Secretary will not have any power to alter the proceedings, findings, orders, regulations or recommendations of these boards, but will serve as the conduit through which information reaches the President. In this way it will be possible to have a close acquaintance with the work of the boards.

"Moreover, reports furnished regularly in this manner will be invaluable in the event that permanent legislation is later contemplated and in developing a systematic knowledge of the general scope of the labor relations problems in the United States of America. This function must be justly and conscientiously handled. Duplication of work between the Department of Labor and the new boards will be avoided and economy of force will be effected.

Conciliation Stimulated

"The very presence of this board and any boards that it may establish will have undoubtedly a salutary effect in making it possible for individual conciliators to arrive at settlements of local grievances promptly. Indeed it is my hope that the effect of conciliation and mediation in labor relations and the correction of labor abuses can be effected more readily at the source of the dispute without bringing the parties before national authorities located in Washington.

"To accomplish this purpose and to eliminate other forms of confusion, it is provided that persons and agencies in the Executive branch of the Government shall not exercise the exclusive jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board and such other industrial boards as may be created, as I may, in accordance with the recommendations of the National Labor Board, create or establish; and that all persons or agencies in the Executive branch of the Government shall respect the duties and orders of such boards. This rule is of universal application and includes within its scope all permanent and emergency governmental agencies.

"This Executive order, I believe, marks a great step forward in administrative efficiency and, more important, in governmental policy in labor matters. It meets the universal demand not only of employers and employes, but of the public, that the machinery for adjusting labor relations should be clarified so that every person may know where to turn for the adjustment of grievances."

Consider Amendments to Codes For Newspapers and Graphic Arts

Expect To Improve Child Labor Provisions, With 14-Year Age Limit For Carriers.

Washington. — Objections expressed by Presidents Roosevelt and the child labor provisions of the daily newspaper code and the graphic arts code resulted in a hearing before the NRA to consider amendments.

Witnesses included newspaper publishers, welfare workers, newsboys and their parents, a bishop and a monsignor.

The proposed amendments provide that no establishment shall employ persons under 16 years of age in any mechanical or manufacturing duties, and that those between 14 and 16 may be employed in "other than mechanical or manufacturing duties" not to exceed three hours on any school day or in the morning and 7 in the evening, without interfering with day school.

Considers Newsboys

Provision is also made that girls under 18 or boys under 14 shall not be employed in any street trades, except but that boys between 12 and 14, delivering newspapers on the date the publication is issued, may continue.

Establishments may permit the sale or delivery of newspapers by boys under 16 who may be employed under the child labor provisions of the code only in the following conditions:

1—To sell newspapers not more than three hours a day on school days and not more than four hours on Saturdays and days where such work may be done without impairment of health and without interference with the hours of day schools.

2—To sell newspapers between 7 A. M. and 7 P. M. from October 1 to March 31, and between 7 A. M. and 8 P. M. from April to September 30.

3—To deliver newspapers between 6 A. M. and 7 P. M. from October 1 to March 31, and between 5 A. M. and 8 P. M. from April 1 to September 30.

4—Each boy shall obtain from a State or local official, designated by the Secretary of Labor, a permanent badge showing that the boy is qualified to sell and deliver newspapers under the provisions of this paragraph.

Lawes's Evidence of Ex-Newsboys

In a statement on the child labor provisions of the newspaper code made public by the National Child Labor Committee, Warden Lewis E. Lawes said that 60 per cent of Sing Sing prisoners were newsboys in their youth.

"These figures support my contention, based on nearly 20 years' experience, that juvenile delinquency and social maladjustment are largely the result of detrimental influences and associations that can often be corrected in the formative years."

"However, the use of youngsters below the age of 14 in selling newspapers, particularly in cities, is not at all calculated to correct such conditions. The commercial policy in child labor matters. It meets the universal demand not only of employers and employes, but of the public, that the machinery for adjusting labor relations should be clarified so that every person may know where to turn for the adjustment of grievances."

New Jersey Insurance Fraud Lands 8 in Jail

Paterson, N. J.—Dr. Charles F. Baxter, formerly proprietor of an electro-medical institute, a $16 broadway, here, was sentenced to State prison for one and a half to three years for conspiracy to defraud an insurance company by collecting $1,800 for injuries alleged to have been received in a prearranged accident. Samuel Taylor of this city was fined $150 and Aubrey T. Buchanan of North Haledon was fined $250 as accomplices. Sentence was imposed by Judge Joseph A. Delaney.